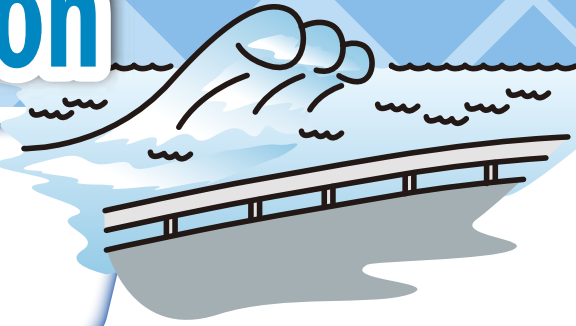


Tsunami disaster prevention



*In order to protect your life from tsunami:
If you feel a strong shake, or a weak but slow and long shake,
evacuate immediately!!
If you see or hear tsunami warnings even if there was no shake,
evacuate immediately!!*

Tsunami warning/advisory

When a disaster caused by tsunami is predicted...

Earthquake occurs

In around three minutes after the quake

- Major tsunami warning,
- Tsunami warning
- Tsunami advisory

is issued.

Thereafter

- Estimated tsunami height,
 - Estimated tsunami arrival time
- and other information is issued.

Tsunami information

After a tsunami warning is issued

The tsunami arrival times and heights observed at offshore and coastal gauges are announced.

- Before a high tsunami comes, "Currently Observing" is given as the height of the tsunami.
- Information of a tsunami observed at offshore gauges is quickly announced.



"Tsunami height" is the height above the sea level at the time when a tsunami is not occurring. When a tsunami climbs up an inland cliff, its height sometimes reaches several times as high as the original tsunami height.

Category of tsunami warning/advisory and action to be taken

(*Source: Japan Meteorological Agency website)

	Tsunami heights for issuing warning/advisory		Action to be taken	Expected damage
	Quantitative expression (Category of expected tsunami heights)	Expression of the scale of tsunami		
Major tsunami warning	Over 10 m (10 m < Expected height)	Huge	Immediately evacuate from the expected tsunami inundation area in the hazard map, and coastal or river areas to safer places such as high grounds or a tsunami evacuation building. Tsunami waves are expected to hit repeatedly. Do not leave the tsunami evacuation location until Tsunami Warnings are lifted.	Wooden structures are expected to be completely destroyed and/or washed away; anybody exposed will be caught in tsunami currents.
	10 m (5 m < Expected height ≤ 10 m)			
	5 m (3 m < Expected height ≤ 5 m)			
Tsunami warning	3 m (1 m < Expected height ≤ 3 m)	High	Do not assume you are in a safe place; keep evacuating to higher and higher ground wherever possible!	Tsunami waves will hit, causing damage to low-lying areas. Buildings will be flooded and anybody exposed will be caught in tsunami currents.
Tsunami advisory	1 m (20 cm < Expected height ≤ 1 m)	(N/A)	Get out of the water and leave coastal areas immediately. Do not get into the sea or access coastal areas until Tsunami Warnings are lifted.	Anybody exposed will be caught in strong tsunami currents in the sea. Fish farming rafts will be washed away and small vessels may capsize.

* When a warning/advisory is issued, the highest values among each category are presented as expected tsunami heights.

If you see or hear the word "Huge," evacuate immediately to higher ground assuming a tsunami as large as that seen after the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011 may hit.



Nankai Trough earthquake

If a Nankai Trough earthquake once occurs, it may trigger subsequent earthquakes shortly after that, developing a massive earthquake through the area from Shizuoka Prefecture to Miyazaki Prefecture.

When the possibility of subsequent earthquakes increases, residents need to evacuate for about one week before earthquake occurs.

Katsuura City designates the following areas as areas subject to pre-emptive evacuation and areas subject to pre-emptive evacuation of senior persons, etc., which are areas where the elderly and other people who need more time for evacuation (persons requiring special care) should continue evacuation for one week.

The areas subject to pre-emptive evacuation and the areas subject to pre-emptive evacuation of senior persons, etc.

Katsuura area (wards in this area) Katsuura, Hamakatsuura, Tona (excluding Nyu-Kuroshiodai and Wakashiodai), Shinkan, Sawakura, Kawazu, Idemizu, Hebara, Matsube, (excluding Matube-yamada), and Kushihaman (excluding Kushihaman-shinden)

Okitsu area (wards in this area) Osawa (excluding Kami-osawa), Hamanamegawa (excluding Hirobatake), Okitsu (excluding Okitsu-kuboyamadai), Moriya, Ubara, and Yoshio

Evacuation from tsunami

When you feel danger, evacuate from the expected tsunami inundation area before the municipal evacuation information is announced!

Whenever you feel an earthquake!

- in case of strong shakes
- in case of long-lasting shakes even though they are weak

Evacuate from coastal areas immediately!

Evacuate immediately to the inland area from the levee.

Gather accurate information

Evacuate unless you can confirm that "there is no tsunami."

To a safe place

- to an evacuation center outside the expected inundation area if you have time to evacuate before tsunami arrives.
- to a tsunami evacuation building or higher ground if you have no time.

When a tsunami warning/advisory is issued!

Evacuate immediately!

Points to note at the time of evacuation

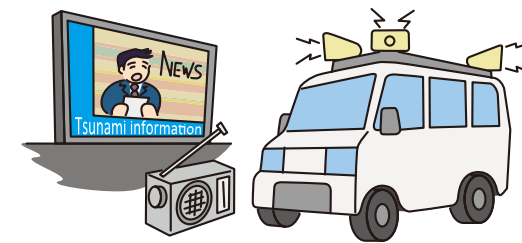
When an earthquake occurs at the sea bottom, the shape of the sea bottom changes abruptly and a large amount of sea water is pushed up and down. A tsunami is thus sometimes generated.

The height of the wave gets larger as the water depth gets shallower, and gets even higher when it comes into a bay.

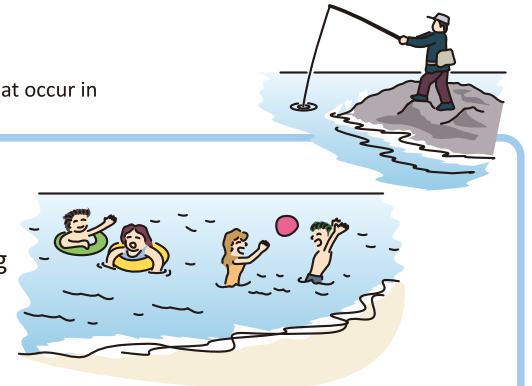
It sometimes reaches several dozen meters high, causing tremendous damage. It is essential to evacuate as early as possible.

Tsunamis are also generated not only by earthquakes that occur in the coastal areas around Japan, but also by earthquakes that occur in countries far from Japan and volcanic eruptions.

Get up-to-date information through TV, radio, administrative radio system, etc.



Even if only a tsunami advisory is issued, sea bathing and surf fishing are dangerous! Evacuate immediately.



Tsunami waves hit repeatedly. Do not let your guard down until tsunami warnings are lifted!

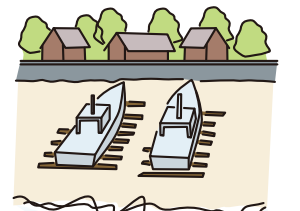


Even if you do not feel a shake, immediately evacuate to higher ground when a tsunami warning is issued! Boats should also evacuate to the outside of the bay!

Whether it be a strong shake or a small shake, if you feel a slow quake lasting for a long time, evacuate to a safe place immediately! Boats should also evacuate to the outside of the bay!



Small vessels that cannot evacuate to the outside of the bay shall be pulled up to higher ground and lashed! Allow yourself to do this only if you have plenty of time!

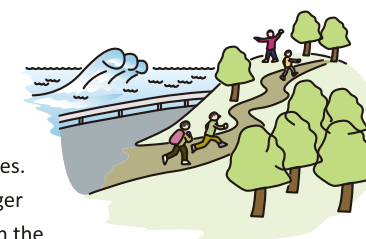


Based on the situation around you, secure your safety without panicking, and start evacuation.

Immediately evacuate to higher ground. Check tsunami information carefully.

* Tsunami waves come several times.

Sometimes the second wave is larger than the first one. Do not approach the coastal area just because a wave has withdrawn.



If there is no higher ground, evacuate to a sturdy, high building.



Do not use cars. Move on foot or by bicycle.



Tsunami tendenko

This is the wisdom in the Sanriku region of Tohoku, which has experienced tsunami disaster many times.

If a tsunami hits, people should evacuate to higher ground immediately on their own to protect their lives without caring that they are not with their families.

* In order for each person to take appropriate actions in such a case, it is important to have a good discussion with your family and community, and conduct drills, on a routine basis.

Preparing for earthquake

*An earthquake occurs!
What will you do?*

Action manual according to the time elapsed in the event of an earthquake (indoors)

Earthquake occurrence

First major quake lasts about 1 minute

- First, secure safety (hide under a desk, or protect your head with a cushion or something close).
- Check for fire (do not do this during a strong shaking).
- Open a door or window to secure an escape route.
- If you think staying at home is dangerous, immediately evacuate to a safer place outside temporarily.

When the shaking stops

- Check for fire. (If you recognize a fire, calmly take initial firefighting efforts. *The limit of initial firefighting is up to the point before the flames reach the ceiling.)
- Confirm family members' safety (make sure they are not trapped under fallen furniture).
- Put on shoes (put on shoes or thick sole slippers to protect your feet from bits of glasses scattered around inside the house).
- When you evacuate, be careful of roof tiles, brick walls, vending machines, etc.

Confirm everyone's safety. Prevent fire from occurring.

Call neighbors

- Mutual help in the neighborhood (secure safety of persons requiring special care.)
- Check if there are any missing persons.
- Check if there are any injured persons.

Prevention of fire breakout and initial firefighting

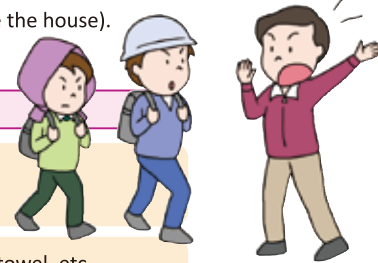
- Initial firefighting
- Use fire extinguisher.
- Use cushion, blanket, large towel, etc.
- Be careful of electric/gas leakage (turn off gas main/power circuit breaker).
- Be careful of aftershocks.

Get correct information through radio, etc.

- Clearly notify persons around of any information you have.
- Do not use vehicles for evacuation.
- Rescue/relief
- Check information on disaster management-related institutions and voluntary disaster management organizations.
- Refrain from using the telephone.
- Make efforts not to be misled by false rumors.

Cooperate in carrying out firefighting activities and rescue/relief activities

- Use stored water and food (store at least a three-day or desirably one-week supply of water and food).
- Collect disaster information/damage information.
- Do not strain yourself.
- Always fill the bathtub with water (however, families with babies and infants need to devise measures to prevent them from falling into the bathtub).
- The spirit of mutual help is important.
- Keep away from damaged houses.
- Be continuously careful of aftershocks.



Preparing for fire

*Fire breaks out!
What will you do?*

Three principles for initial firefighting

Do not think you can put out the fire alone. Loudly notify every one of the fire and call 119 immediately. Evacuate quickly if your initial firefighting does not work.

1 Immediately notify people of the fire outbreak

- Loudly yell, "Fire!" calling for help from you neighbors. If you cannot call out, bang a kettle to let them know something is wrong.
- Call 119 if you find any small fire. Engage in putting out the fire while asking others to report the fire.



2 Immediately put out the fire

- The limit of initial firefighting is up to the point before the flames reach the ceiling.
- Think of using not only water and a fire extinguisher, but also a cushion to dab the fire, a blanket to cover up the fire, or other things close at hand.

Pan filled with oil

Never hastily pour water over the fire. If no fire extinguisher is available, cover the pan with a large wet towel or sheets from the front. Shut out the air and put the fire out.

Bathroom

Even if you notice a fire in the bathroom, do not open the door abruptly. Air would come into the bathroom and strengthen the fire force. Turn off the gas main, gradually open the door, and put out the fire at once.

Oilstove

Pour water over from the very top of the stove at once (pouring water over from an angle is dangerous, as it will make the oil spatter around). If the oil is spreading, cover it with a blanket, and pour water over from above to put out the fire.

Electric appliances

Abruptly pouring water over them may deliver an electric shock. Unplug the cable first (turn off the breaker, if possible), and put out the fire.

Clothing

If your clothing catches fire, rolling around to put it out is one method. If your hair catches fire, put your shirt (avoid synthetic fabric) or a towel over your head.

Curtain/fusuma (sliding paper-door)

If a fire spreads vertically on curtains or a fusuma sliding door, you do not have any more time. Tear it down or kick it down to get the fire away from the ceiling. Then put the fire out.



Tips for initial firefighting by fire source

3 Immediately escape

- If the ceiling catches fire, immediately evacuate.
- When evacuating, close the windows and the doors of the room on fire to shut the air out.
- Cover your mouth with a mask or towel and crouch low while evacuating, so that you do not inhale smoke containing carbon monoxide or other hazardous gas.



Measures against infectious diseases during an evacuation

Even amid the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, it is a principle to evacuate from dangerous places when disaster occurs.

For people who have tested positive, people in close contact with infected persons, people with symptoms of fever and cough, contact a public health center or the city's fire and disaster management division before evacuation, as we will give you the information on appropriate evacuation centers depending on the situation.

Take appropriate evacuation actions with a clear sense of "protecting your life on your own."

Five points you should know

The Cabinet Office (Disaster Management), and the Fire and Disaster Management Agency

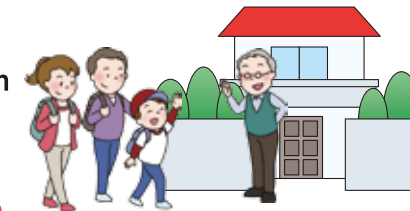
Evacuation means "avoiding" "difficulties."

People in a safe place do not need to evacuate to an evacuation site.



Evacuation centers established by the city or the community at elementary/junior high schools and community centers are not the only places to which you can evacuate.

Also see if you can evacuate to a safe house of your relatives/acquaintances or safe accommodation facilities.



Take masks, disinfectant, a thermometer, and other sanitary supplies with you to the extent possible.



City-designated evacuation sites and evacuation centers may be changed or newly established. Check the city's website, etc. at the time of disaster.



Traveling outside during heavy rains is dangerous, including by car.

When you have no choice but to spend a night in a car, sufficiently check your surroundings, etc. to make sure not to be inundated.



Things requested to citizens to do during normal times

Reconfirmation of the safety of your house

Check again the safety of your house and the necessity of evacuation with hazard maps.



Consideration of decentralized evacuation

Consider decentralized evacuation to prevent overcrowding of an evacuation center.

- At-home evacuation (those who can secure the safety of the house)
- Evacuation to a safe house of your relatives/acquaintances
- Evacuation in a car (those who can secure a safe parking lot)
- Safe accommodation facility

Points to be noted during life at an evacuation center

Municipal evacuation centers take the following measures thoroughly to prevent the spread of the coronavirus.

- Temperature check, disinfection of hands and fingers, wearing of a mask by all evacuees
- Securing of physical distance
- Air ventilation on a regular basis
- Health check of evacuees on a regular basis

Keep the following matters in mind when you stay at an evacuation center.

- Bring masks, a thermometer, wet tissues, and other sanitary supplies with you to the extent possible.
- Wash your hands frequently (before eating, after using a toilet, etc.) and thoroughly take basic anti-infection measures such as cough etiquette.
- Cooperate in the regular health check of evacuees carried out by the city (the responsible staff at the evacuation center).
- If you have a symptom of fever or cough, immediately notify the responsible staff at the evacuation center.